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BROTHERLINE & LONGWELL, Editors

SPEECH OF SENATOR COWAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

In Reply to Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, in Defence of President Johnson.

[From the Congressional Globe, December 21.

Mr. Cowan. Mr. President, I am not disposed to allow the speech of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) to go to the country without a very brief reply. If that speech be true, and if it be a correct picture of the South, then God help us; then this Republic, this Union is at an end; then the great war which we waged for the Union was a folly, then all the blood and treasure which we have expended in that war in order to restore ourselves to companionship with the people of the South have been equally follies. But Mr. President, is it true? Or is this not a series of *ex parte* statements made up by anonymous letter-writers, people who are down there more than likely stealing cotton, people who are down there in the enjoyment of place and power, people who are interested that the disturbed condition of things which exists there now shall always continue because they make profit of it? Is there any man who has had any experience in the trial of causes, any man who knows any thing about the nature of evidence, who does not know that the honorable Senator could have sent his emissaries unto any one county in the lately rebellious States, and gather the expressions of knaves and fools and discontented, single-idead people, far more than he has given us in this speech?

We are told here of the exceptional instances of bad conduct on the part of the people of the South. Why what a large volumn it would take to hold all that? If a man were to go about anywhere in the loyal States and hunt up what he might suppose to be treasonable expressions, heretical expressions, how many could he find? And yet we are treated to all this here as if it was the whole of the evidence in the case. One man out of ten thousand is brutal to a negro, and this is paraded here as a type of the whole people of the South, whereas nothing is said of the other nine thousand nine hundred and ninety nine men who treat the negro well. One man expresses a great deal of dissatisfaction at the present state of affairs, and that is paraded here, while nothing is said of the other ten thousand men who are contented to accept it and make the most of it.

What then, are we to do? We are to suppose that the people of the Southern States lately in rebellion have common sense; and when their utterances are in accordance with what is common sense and the dictate of their own interest, we have a right to presume it to be true. But according to what we have just heard, every thing that has come from the people of these States, and from their public bodies, from the representatives of these people, is to be taken as false; and why? Because some cotton agent, some correspondent of a radical newspaper in the North, some office holder who has been making profit of the state of things there chooses to say it is all false! The heresy of State rights is not destroyed there, the honorable Senator says. Have we not heard from almost all the public men of the South that that question was put to the arbitrament of the sword; that they have lost, and that they submit? Have they not acquiesced in the abolition of slavery—that thing of all others which was the last, in the opinion of everbody, that they would submit to? But still further guarantees are wanted; we are not told what they are. What are they? What is wanted? Every body admits that the negro ought to have his natural rights secured to him. I believe all the moderate, conservative men of this chamber are fully agreed that every man should have his natural rights secured, the right to life, liberty and pursuit to happiness; the protection of property, limbs and reputation; that he should have the right to sue and be sued, and to testify in courts of justice. The negro has not hitherto been allowed in the Southern States to testify in courts of justice, and why? Because he was a slave, and if I had been a citizen of the Southern States when Slavery prevailed there, I would have resisted his right to testify in courts.

A witness, like a voter, ought to be a free man; he should not belong to another man. What chance would a litagant have against the master of slaves, if the slaves could testify? It seems to me that the slave ought not to testify for the same reason that the wife ought not to testify either for or against the husband. Would you ask a negro to testify against his master, to go back to that master and be subjected to his ill-will because of his testimony? Would you allow him to testify for the master as against a party on the other side? Certainly not. But now this state of things has passed away. Now the people of the Southern States themselves, so far as I understand them, are in favor of opening the courts to all these classes of people. And sir, they must open them for their own security. I am willing to leave that to themselves; their own interest will compel them to allow all people to testify, unless they are excluded by those disabilities that have heretofore excluded witnesses from testifying. If the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, and those who think with him, desire that these people should have the right of suffrage, why not say so broadly?

Mr. SUMNER. I do say so.

Mr. COWAN. Very well that is so much that is clear; make it broadly; we may differ from him, but the people will decide. I am perfectly willing to acquiese in their decision; I do not care which way it is: but the people will decide that question, and they will decide it promptly. If the honorable Senator from Massachusetts wants to hold the doctrine that these States are not States, and they are not constituent members of this Union, let him say so; there is a tribunal to which that can be referred. If he wishes to take issue with the President on these points, let the issue be made fairly and squarely, and it will be met. Thank God, in this Government, not like that of Russia, which he has eulogized, there is a power above us all; there is a power to whose arbitrament and award we can appeal, and who will settle this thing conclusively.

Now, Mr. President, I am for reconciliation. I want to have this union restored; and a Union means a Union by consent, not by force. I would like to make friends of all the people with whom we have been at enmity heretofore. I do not want the contest to go on any longer. But are we to make friends with them, and are they to be reconciled to us, and are they to behave better by such speeches as have been made by the honorable Senator here to-day? I very much doubt it. I do not think that he will improve the condition of the Southern heart or the condition of the Southern mind, by thus parading these exceptional cases to the people of this country, and stimulating and exciting their angry passions more than they are now against this unfortunate people—unfortunate in every respect; unfortunate on account of their errors; unfortunate on account of the penalty which has followed those errors, and which they have suffered.

Mr. President, let us look at this testimony. The honorable Senator, as I said before, reads from anonymous letter-writers, from cotton agents, and people of that kind. Now, it does so happen that we have some testimony upon this subject; we have the testimony of the President of the United States not a summer soldier or a sunshine patriot.

Mr. SUMNER. I have not read any anonymous letters.

Mr. COWAN. They are anonymous so far as we are concerned; and I commend the Senator's prudence in keeping the names of their writers from the public, because I have no doubt if their names were shown they would not be considered of much importance. I very much doubt whether there is a single man among them who has ever wielded anything more than a pen during the rebellion. But I say that we have the testimony of men of unexceptionable veracity; we have the testimony of the President of the United States, who was a Union man, and who was in favor of the Union since that time and in a place where there were some merit in it. I do not suppose there was any great merit in being a Union man in Massachusetts. I suspect a man would have been very likely to get a lamp-post if had been any thing else there; but the President of the United States was a Union man in the very thick and storm of the battle. He was way laid in coming hither in order to attend his official duties in this body. He has stood by the Constitution, by the Union, all the way through, steadily and firmly; and, as a compliment to him, the great party to which I belong, and to which he did not belong, and never intended to belong, conferred upon him the office which, in the providence of God, has made him President of the United States.

Now, sir, you are told that this man in his official communication to the Senate of the United States, whitewashes the condition of things down below. Yes, sir "whitewash" is the word. The honorable Senator says that he will not accept the definition of "whitewash" given by the Senator from Connecticut or the Senator from Wisconsin, but he has not told us what he means by the word "whitewash." It is not necessary that he should say what he means by that word. Everybody understands it. I suppose even his colored friends, in whom he takes so much interest, would know what the meaning of the word "whitewash" was. [Laughter.] He says that this man, who stood firm when everybody else faltered—this man, who stood almost alone in the midst of an enraged population, and in in the very storm and strife of the worst civil war perhaps the world has ever seen—comes here to "whitewash." What does he mean except that the President of the United States, in an official communication to this body, comes here to lie; that is the plain English of it; comes here either to suppress the truth or to suggest a falsehood.

What does the President say? I will read what he says as a sufficient answer to what all these people down South report of the state of affairs there, and I do not find it necessary to deny thousands of instances of exceedingly heretical talk that may have taken place, and of treasonable talk if you please; and I have no doubt that in a state of things unparalleled in the history of the world, heretofore, wrongs and outrages innumerable happen there; but that is not the question. The question is what is the condition of the people in the South; what is their disposition and tendency; not to love the North, not to love the honorable Senator from Massachusetts—because I very much fear that that will not be brought about soon unless there is a change in the temper of both parties—not to have hearts overflowing with love and gratitude to those who they think persecute and hunt them in their submission; who kick and strike at them after they are down, after they have cried "enough"—but the question is what is their disposition to obey the laws? What do we care about their hearts or their dispositions if they are obedient to the laws, and submit to the laws? Now they have submitted to laws which impose the heaviest penalty, for if they are traitors the law imposes the penalty of death and confiscation of estates by means of fine. I will read what the President says now on the condition of that people from the information he has recieved: "In that portion of the Union lately in rebellion, the aspect of affairs is more promising than in view of all the circumstances could well have been expected." I think there is no candid man who will not endorse that sentiment. "The people throughout the entire South evince a laudable desire to renew their allegiance to the Government and to repair the devastations of war by a prompt and cheerful return to peaceful pursuit.

Why should they not? To suppose anything else is to suppose that they are demented. That they have no kind of common sense left; that four years of the most terrible war, and the most terrible punishment ever inflicted on a people, have been without their lessons. It cannot be, Mr. President; it is not in the nature of things that it should be.

"An abiding faith" on the part of this man who suffered from these people; who suffered from this war and the doctrine of secession, and the attempt to break the Union. He says: "An abiding faith is entertained that their actions will conform to their professions, and that in acknowledging the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws of the United States, their loyalty will be unreservedly given to the Government, whose leniency they cannot fail to appreciate, and whose fostering care will soon restore them to a condition of prosperity."

And here, Mr. President, allow me to ask when in the history of this world or of the human family, has it happened that severity, cruelty, persecution, refusal to recognize common rights, has reconciled a people and pacified a distracted country; and when has it happened that clemency, leniency, as the President expresses it, has failed to produce beneficial results?—It is not necessary to go very far back for instances to show this. Look at the treatment of England towards Ireland. What has been the result of her holding that people in a state of vassalage? A Fenian insurrection upon her hands now, after hundreds of years of attempt to dominate over that people. Look at Poland; look every where. And if it be necessary to see what clemency, what leniency and justice, and trust and confidenc can do to restore a people once in revolution, take the conduct of Hoche in La Vendee. There by the genius of one man, high enough to be above vulgar passion, statesman enough to look to the future, La Vendee was restored to France, and is there now, part and parcel of it, with every recollection of the revolution effaced.

Says the President:

"It is true that in some of the States the demoralizing effects of war are to be seen in occasional disorders"—these effects are to be seen in the North as well as in the South—"but these are local in character, not frequent in occurrence, and are rapidly disappearing as the authority of civil law is extended and sustained. Perplexing questions were naturally to be expected from the great and sudden change in the relations between the two races, but systems are gradually developing themselves under which the freedman will receive the protection to which he is justly entitled, and by means of his labor make himself a useful and independent member of the community in which he has his home. From all the information in my possession, and from that which I have recently derived from the most reliable authority, I am induced to cherish the belief that sectional animosity is surely and rapidly merging itself into a spirit of nationality, and that representation, connected with a just and proper system of taxation, will result in a harmonious restoration of the relations of the States to the National Union."

There is a little more testimony yet, Mr. President, and it is worth while to consider, while we are here to take counsel and to know what we ought to do in the extraordinary situation in which we find ourselves, from whom will we take that counsel. Are we to take it from men, the purpose of whose life seems to be to wage war upon these people and their institutions? Shall we take it from men whom they hate personally and by name, and to whom it is almost impossible to suppose they ever will be reconciled, or, in the nature of things, can be reconciled? Or are we to take it from the men who have not made this a personal war; who have treated it as a national war, and who, in their conduct of it, have won the applause of both sections? The President says that part of his information has been received from General Grant. Who is General Grant? Who is to be put in the scale with that scarred soldier, and whose testimony is to weigh down his? Is he "whitewashing" here too? Has he forgotten the position he occupies before the American people? With the highest military character of any man to-day upon the earth, has he condescended to come here to deceive the Senate of his country, and to lie about the condition of affairs in the South, which he has recently visited? Let us hear what he says, and listen with patient reverence to the utterance of a man of sense, a patriot, and a prudent man, who desires not to embroil, not to embitter, not to widen the gap that already exists between the two people, who ought to be fraternally united, but a man who desires to heal and to pacify; a man imbued with the spirit of Hoche when he went to La Vendee, and where he succeeded when others had failed. What does he say? It is not the tone or manner of the letter-writer, but it is in the manner of a man and a soldier.

"I am satisfied"—

says he; and when he is satisfied who dares say he is not satisfied upon the score of honesty and good intent toward this republic?—

"I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men in the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith."

That is what General Grant says. Is that "whitewashing?"

"The questions which have heretofore divided the sentiments of the people of the two sections—slavery and State rights or the right of a State to secede from the Union—they regard as having been settled by the highest tribunals—arms—that man can resort to."

It is now said that they do not think so; that they are only pretending, and have a covert purpose of doing something hereafter about this thing, nobody can tell exactly what. Perhaps we will be told they will not abide the result.

"I was pleased to learn from the leading men whom I met, that they not only accepted the decision arrived at as final, but that now, when the smoke of battle has cleared away and time has been given for reflection, this decision has been a fortunate one for the whole country, they receiving like benefits from it with those who opposed them in the field and in council."

Why, Mr. President, the common sense of that last utterance is worth more testimony than that of a thousand scribblers who merely look at detached points of this great field. They have resolved to accept the decision as final; and, what we ought all to be glad to know, they have found that it is for their benefit. They have found, too, after the smoke has cleared away, that they are really in a better condition than they were before, that they have been relieved from the incubus which oppressed them for so long a time, and they are ready now to take their places in the Union, and alongside of the Northern States who have made liberty their principle rather than slavery. Why should they not? If any man can give a reason why they should desire to keep up this strife longer, with their devastated fields, with their treasuries empty, with their society disorganized, I should like to hear it.

I therefore hope, Mr. President, that we may meet them in a different spirit; that we may show to them that we made this war, not to make them eternal enemies of ours, not to humiliate them, but to rescue them; that we made this war to go and get them out of the clutches of the bad men who had misled them into the gloomy realm of secession and disunion; and that we intend, after the great military victory which we have achieved, to achieve another by magnanimity and clemency in our conduct toward them; that we will win them back to be as they were before our friends and our brothers, of the same race and of the same lineage. I hope too that this angry, irritating, and exciting mode of treating this subject, which is calculated to make us anything else than friends, will be discarded hereafter, and that we shall coolly and calmly, and in the spirit of the nation (because that is the spirit of the nation), examine this question, and do with it that which will be calculated to restore the old harmony and peace, and the old Union again.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thousands of men live, breathe, move, pass off the stage of life—are heard of no more. Why? They do not a particle of good in the world; none was blessed by them as the instrument of their redemption. Not a word they spoke could be recalled, and so they perished; their light went down in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die, oh, mortal man? Live for something. Do good and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storms of time can never destroy.— Write your name in kindness, and love, and mercy, on the hearts of thousands you may come in contact with year by year. You will never be forgotten.— No! Your name, your deeds will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as the stars in heaven.

THOSE NEGRO INSURRECTIONS.—It is about time to begin to hear something about the insurrections by the negroes, which were to take place throughout the South, dating from Christmas. It is probable we shall await in vain for them. That exaggerated reports will be put in circulation, is to be expected; and in some places there may be disturbances; but we venture to say we shall hear nothing of the general uprising and the horrid deeds which the negroes have been accused of meditating. We hope the negroes have had a good time at Christmas, but we doubt whether it has been much like the days of old; before freedom's privileges and perils. *Ex.*

A CASE is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States directly affecting the constitutionality of the Congressional test oath, and as the argument is over and the judges are considering the question, a formal decision may soon be looked for, which, if it sustains the oath, as we presume it will, must set at rest all the clamor against it, and lead to the withdrawal of all Congressmen or candidates who cannot take the required obligation. This case illustrates how this great tribunal may by its decision materially affect the condition of parties in the work of reconstruction. The validity of the anti-slavery amendment to the national Constitution cannot be tested in the Supreme Court without putting at issue the status of the reorganized States which have ratified it.

A young man, in London, recently died from the effects of looking at a glittering water snake, which he said "was very pretty, of all manner of colers." Bladders of blood an inch long appeared on his eye lids and in a short time his eyes became a black jelly like mass.

Questions To Those Who Neglect Prayer Meetings

1. Are you not always better employed? If not, can it be right in you to absent yourself?

2. Do you get more good to your own soul, and do more good to others, by staying away? If not, can you be acting wisely?

3. Does your own conscience justify you, or have you not sometimes a difficulty in keeping it quiet on the subject?

4. Will a death-bed commend your present course, or will you then look upon your neglect of prayer meetings with pleasure, think you?

5. Does not your pastor suffer by your neglect? Does it not hurt his feelings, cool his zeal, and hinder his usefulness?

6. Are not your fellow-members in the Church discouraged by you, And may you not thus offend Christ's little ones?

7. Is not your own family injured by your neglect? What will your children think of prayer meetings, seeing you habitually neglect them? Is it surprising if they despise them?

8. Is there no reason to fear that unconverted sinners may be both hindered, and led to think lightly of prayer by your conduct?

9. Can you have a proper concern for the prosperity of the Church, the spread of Christ's cause, and the conversion of sinners, if you never meet to pray for them?

10. Are you sure that you fulfill your duty as a Church member, while you neglect prayer meetings? Is neglect of duty no sin, and is there no probability of your being called to account for it?

11. Did any one really ever gain any thing either in temporal or spiritual things, by neglecting prayer meetings? If you think so, can you prove it?

12. Is there no selfishness, or pride, or worldly-mindedness at the root of your neglect? If so, ought such things to be encouraged?

13. Would it be right to give up the prayer meeting? Do you think this would please God, or improve the cause? But if all the members did as you do, must they not be given up? Could not the rest find excuses for staying away, think you, as well as you? Do you not think they would if their hearts were as worldly, or as cold, or as indifferent about the prosperity of the cause as yours appears to be?—*N. W. Christian Advocate.*

The Jamaica plantation oligarchy are bound to make the most of the occasion furnished by the late negro riot. A letter from Jamaica says: It is likely that the Constitution will undergo a change, and that instead of a House of Representatives the colony will be governed by the planters exclusively." Herein lies the whole secret of the importance given to the riot.

There are in France 18,741,37 woman and 18,645, 296 men. Of these 8, 579.016 are unmarried, 4,479,850 of whom are women. The number of married men who live with their wives is 7,508,766. The proportion of widowers of the same age is 820 to 21.

Monterey, Missouri, which six years ago was a flourishing city of 30,000 inhabitants, is now a still more flourishing one of 60,000, a ratio of growth which even our own cities, especially interior ones like Monterey, could hardly reach.

Kansas is to have a State University, to be located at Lawrence. It has an endowment of 46,900 acres of land, and $45,000 as an initiatory investment, and its prospects are said to be very encouraging.

It is said that over five millions of dollars have been received into the Fenian Treasury during the past five years, and the expectation is that within the next year more than ten millions will be secured.

England has thirteen million dollars worth of property in the Chilian bonded warehouses at Valparaiso, which are exposed to the fire of the Spanish Admiral in case he bombards the city.

☞ On the 4th inst., United States Treasurer, General Spinner, received the sum of one cent from a beggar, as his the beggar's mite, towards paying the national debt.

The United States Consul at Liverpool, England, informs the State Department that the cattle plague is making sad havoc in that locality; and that 2500 cattle has died weekly from that disease.—Congress has prohibited the importation of cattle from Europe, in order to keep the plague away if possible.

THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1866.

OUR FINANCES—OUR BONDS IN EUROPE—THE TRUE POLICY.

During the war all our Government loans were taken by our own citizens and we were not compelled to go abroad in search of money to carry it on.

Contrary to all precedent, the wants of the government were supplied by its own citizens and that without forced loans. Government securities being the evidences of its indebtedness, soon became, like all other stocks, marketable and sought the best point for sale and profit. This is the case with all our bonds.

Whilst the scale was in doubtful poise the inquiry was eager as to the stability of our security, but since it has been restored to equilibrium, the demand has gone on increasing. Europe is now a profitable market. It is constantly increasing its demand. And whilst thousands of the European Capital is investing in our public improvements dealers in stocks are eagerly, reaching out for our Republic's securities.

Mr. LANIER, one of the most skillful bankers of New York, is on the continent explaining the financial condition of our country, and showing the value of our government securities. There is an eagerness on the part of European Bankers to understand fully all our resources and means of paying our debts. We are not under the necessity of going to beg for money of these capitalists. The demand has come from them. It is our interest to supply if we do not in any way cripple ourselves.

If our securities go abroad they will bring us gold, in return.. This will restore our finances to a healthy condition and give us a *specie currency* if it is desired, and when pay day comes the country in the long interval will have reached a higher standard of material prosperity; and be far better able to cancel the debt than if a longer exportation of specie would be thus demanded.

This view of the question should be considered. The securities are not available as a working capital. If they are in the hands of our own people as long as they are unpaid, they are so much capital lost to industry. Therefore, send them abroad and get *gold* and *silver* for them or whatever is needed to employ in manufacturing and other branches of industry.

Let us pay the interest, but let us have the principal, at the same time, duplicating and triplicating itself in the development of the country. In twenty years we will not only have saved the amount of the securities by a judicious employment of this working capital; but be in good condition to pay off the public debt and its interest.

We must not be terrified with the prospect of execution, such as was inflicted upon unfortunate Mexico. That poor Republic was the victim of anarchy and therefore unable as well as unwilling to pay her debts. She was forced. This will never be our condition. Anarchy was prevented by the overthrow of the rebellion; and by getting our securities into the hands of European capitalists, we forever shut the door to repudiation. We get the money back which we loaned the government and can use it to advance our material interests and the public faith is pledged for redemption of the debt in the hands of the new debtor.

—We are sorry to learn that Major T. P. Campbell, now a resident of Davenport, Iowa, lately met with a severe accident. He rose from his bed in the night and leaning against the bed while pulling on his pants, the bed stead moved from him causing him to fall, by which he broke his thigh. He was not expected to live.—*Hunt. Globe.*

—There was a heavy ice freshet on the West Branch of the Susquehanna last week. It is estimated that over seventy five million feet of saw logs passed Williamsport in one day—the heaviest loss ever sustained by lumber-men in that section.

The President and Congress.

An occasional correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, furnishes the following statement of measures proposed in Congress and of the views of the leading men in the House and the Senate: While a majority of the House of Representatives go with Mr. Thad. Stevens in securing results that gentleman's opinions have not been accepted as those of his party. He is an agitator, pushing other men forward, running his own mill, and setting it at work whenever it pleaseth him. His great ability commands leadership, and this too, not because of the policy he advocates, but in spite of it. The same is true of Mr. Sumner. The difference lies in the fact that Mr. Stevens talks little and never fails to make a point in the game; while Mr. Sumner talks much and keeps antagonists on the alert.

The House of Representatives is radical, but it is a radicalism represented best by such men as Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Wilson, of Indiana, and Bingham, of Ohio. It is not going to waste power upon the support of the theory that States by rebellion are no longer States and should be governed as territories. It will not countenance class legislation for the negro, any more than against him, as is done in the jury bill of Mr. Sumner.

The purpose of these sagacious men is to remain in harmonious operation with the President, to the extent of not violating their convictions of right and justice. They expect to obtain certain amendments to the constitution, which will cover the prohibition of the rebel debt, (already passed by the House,) the repeal of the three-fifths clause, and an article making representation co-extensive with suffrage; the repeal of the prohibition against export duties from the State, so as to make Southern products aid in the payment of a debt incurred through their treason; and possibly the adoption of an amendment to prohibit the passage of laws by any State discriminating against citizens of the United States on account of color, race or former condition. I say that possibly this latter may be adopted. A majority of the leading men in both bodies are theoretically in its favor. Whether a working majority of Members or Senators are, is, however doubtful. Of the adoption of the other amendments named, there is no doubt.

These amendments are sought by the Republicans in both bodies. It is their policy to urge them through before any question can come up directly upon the admission of Southern Representatives.

The loyal State Legislatures will soon be in session, and without doubt three amendments will pass. The Southern States will learn that the first among them that follows suite will be the first to secure admittance to Congress.

It is believed that in this policy there need be no open antagonism with the Executive. Even though he may not desire to have such requirements made, as are here indicated, as he is not required to give his assent or dissent to amendments, they going from Congress direct to the States, he can proceed with his own end of the work, and continue reorganization on the line he has laid down. Congress has the means of preventing final results, till its guarantees are obtained; first, by keeping out all claimants, and second, by admitting none who cannot take the oath required. Very few would get in this session, if every barrier was let down except that.

The adoption of sufficient legislation under the second section of the anti-slavery amendment, by the re-organization and enlargement of the Freedmen's Bureau. ect., to secure justice and protection of the loyal freedmen is also assured beyond a donbt. The right of suffrage will probably be extended to the negroes in this district. The only question is, whether it shall be given on the basis of intelligence, as expressed in the voter's ability to read and write his name, or it shall be simply based on manhood. Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House, reported a bill accomplishing the latter. Senator Morrill reports a bill adopting a former policy. Coupled with the adoption of one or the other of these measures, will be the passage also of an act prohibiting territorial legislatures from discriminating in any form hereafter against citizens on account of color or race.

These are the indicated landmarks set by the great body of the Union party in Congress. All of these things should be accompanied without antagonism between Congress and the President. But to prevent such an undesirable result, words of anger, harshness and severity must be avoided.

Mr. Boutwell, as radical as any, as firm as the most ultra, is yet sagacious in his declarations, favoring conciliatory expression. In a conversation with the President a few evenings since, Mr. Boutwell expressed the feeling of the Congressional majority on the present plan of restoration, and its desire and determination to get more guarantees ere Southern members were permitted to enter its portals. The President expressed his convictions that he was right, but said further that he had no opposition to make to the will of his party, and that there need be no division, and on his part there should be none.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa, has lately had an interview with Mr. Johnson, in which the same views were expressed, with even greater frankness, by both parties. The President said there could be no doubt that Congress had the right to extend the suffrage in this District, and that he would cheerfully sign a bill to that effect. He expressed a conviction that his own plan was best, but that there would be no difference on that score.

Mr. Wilson said, with great frankness, that the only thing which could make division was the use of Executive influence, bearing directly upon the party in the shape of patronage, to bring about admission of Southern members. The President said he had not and should not do anything of the sort.

This is the present position of the Union majority. The President thinks himself right, avows his convictions, and at the same time declares he will not urge his views against the exprssed wish of his supporters. On the other hand it must be remembered that he will be constantly urged to carry out his own plans, in spite of his party, by the courtiers who are always to be found to flatter power.

The House has a large majority who will adhere to the programme here expressed. There are some, who, like Raymond, of New York, Stillwell, of Indiana, Roussau and Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, Phelps, of Baltimore, (Henry Winter Davis's successor,) desire to go with the President, and who would like to oppose all plans but the one upon which he has been experimenting. These, according to present indications, are not sufficient to make a respectable showing.

In the Senate the division lines are more marked. To some extent that body resumes its conservative character. During the war it has been at times in advance. Now the House leads. Senators Sumner, Wilson, Clarke, Sprague, Morrill, Chandler, Yates, Howe, Pomeroy, Gratz, Brown, Grimes and Wade may be esteemed the most pronounced radical; and Sherman, Anthony, Foote, Poland, Henry S. Lane, Fessenden, Howard, Ramsey, Nye, Conness, Williams, Nesmith and Morgan as of a more conciliatory cast. Dixon, of Connecti, Doolittle, of Wisconsin, Cowan, of Pennsylvania, Reverdy Johnson and Creswell, of Maryland, Stewart, of Nevada and probably Harris, of New York, count themselves as *par excellence* the President's supporters. The three first named are his especial friends, or desire to be so considered. Trumbull, Foster and Norton are doubtful, at least so deemed by the most radical. The Democrats in the Senate will be found voting in whatever way they may hope to create dissension.

I have omitted one name—that of Senator Lane of Kansas. He has said nothing in the Senate or caucus to indicate what position he will take. He, claimed hitherto as an ultra radical, is regarded by his friends, as on the fence. It is predicted that when he speaks it will be to range himself with Doolittle and Dixon. That's doubtful, unless he can get such patronage from the Executive, as he may need to use in his own State. In conversation with a friend of mine some days since he (Lane) declared his conviction that there would be a disruption, that a new cabinet would soon be formed, and parties be reorganized. Where he intended to jump was not said. The silence of a man usually credited with positive opinions, is significant.

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARKETS.

PRICES PAID BY DEALERS.

	Hollidaysburg, Jan. 4.
Family Flour, per bbl,	$9,75
Extra " "	9,00
Superfine,	8,50
White wheat per bushel,	2,10
Red " "	1,90
Rye per bushel,	60
Corn per bushel, new,	75
Oats per bushel,	45 50
Barley per bushel,	60
Potatoes per bushel,	1,25
Cloverseed per bushel,	6,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,50
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,50
Hay per ton,	10,00
Butter per pound,	35
Eggs per dozen,	30

IRON MARKET.— Cincinnati, Jan. 2d, 1866.—Pig Iron, No. 1 Foundry, was selling at $53@$55 per ton. Mill Iron, $48@$50; cold blast, $60@$75 per ton.

Nails—The demand is still in advance of the supply, and prices remain firm. We quote: 10d to 6d, $7 50 per keg; 8d to 9d, $7 75; 6d to 7d, $8 00; 4d to 5d, $8 25; 3d, $8 75; 3d, fine, $9 75; spikes, $7 75; casting nails, $8-00 to $8 50; finishing nails, $8 50 to $9 00; barrel nails, $8 25 to $10 25; tobacco nails, $7 75 to $8 00.

MARRIED.

December 25th, 1865, by the Rev. A. W. Guyer, Mr. Barney Engle, to Mis Mary J. Kidd, both of Duncansville, Pa.

December 28th, 1865, by the same; Mr. John P. C. Hartman, to Miss Rebecca Stern, both of Woodberry Bedford county, Pa.

December 21st, 1865, by the Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Mr. N. B. Heim, to Miss Maggie Lingafelt, both of Hollidaysburg, Pa.

In the Presbyterian Church, in Williamsburg, immediatsly after public worship, on Sabbath morning, the 24th day of December; 1865, by the Rev. N G. White, Mr. Nicholas S. Isenberg, of the city of Fort Wayne; Indiana, to Niss Serena E. Maloy, of Williamsburg, Blair county, Pa.

In Martinsburg, Oct. 12th, 1865, by the Rev. Stans. Hooper, Mr. Samuel B. Shaffer, and Miss Clara Henderson, both of the vicinity of Williamsburg, Blair county, Pa.

In Martinsburg, Nov. 23d, 1865, by the same, Mr. Thomas L. Enyeart and Miss Maggie Rhodes, both of Blair county, Pa.

In East Freedom, Blair county, by the same, Mr. Thomas Rupert, of Huntingdon county, and Miss Mary C. Ruggles, of the former place.

On the 4th, inst., by the Rev. Dr. Shadrick, Mr. John Lloyd, of Altoona, to Miss Caroline McCord, of this place

DIED.

At Raleigh, N. C., May 23rd, 1865, of Typhoid Fevor, James M. Shoenfelt of Co. B, 76th, Regt. Pa. Vols., aged 23 years, 1 month and 26 days.

Disinterred, brought home and reburried near East Sharpsburg, Taylor twp., Blair county., December 17th, 1865.

"There was no discharge in that war" until he gained the victory. He rests in peace and glory.

Suddenly, in Philadelphia, on the 16th, of November last, Sergt. James A. Buoy of Hollidaysburg, aged about 32 years. This brave, zealous and patriotic soldier at the outbreak of the late slave holders rebellion to dissolve the Union, enlisted and remained in the service of the United States until the termination of that infamous and terrible war. Since then he again enlisted and was a member of company F, 17th regiment, regular army, and when he died was on his way home on a short leave of absence. Sergt. Buoy was five years in the regular army previous to the breaking out of the rebellion.

NEW STORE.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING AT

CHAMBERLIN'S CORNER,

Montgomery & Mulberry streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG,

A large supply of

FALL & WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety, both of

GENTLEMENS' and LADIES' WEAR.

Together with a large and complete stock of choice and fashionable

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Of all qualities, sizes and prices; cheapest in town, with an extensive variety of

BOOTS & SHOES

Direct from the Manufacturers, of Superior Quality! Including all descriptions of misses', ladies', gentlemens' and boys' wear, with a fine assortment of Gum Shoes, ladies', misses', and childrens'

HATS & CAPS,

HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLACK and FANCY.

A fine assortment of

SHAWLS,

that will be sole at jobbing prices, with merely transportation added.

5000 YDS. PRINTS,

From 20 to 28 cts. a yard, including the finest Merrimack manufactured brown Muslins at from 22 to 45 cts., bleached do. 20 to 40 cts.

Also, A fresh assortment of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

and all other article usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and general variety store.

The Goods were all purchased for cash at the lowest market prices, and will be sold at a

Small Advance on First Cost.

Call & Examine.

No trouble to show goods. All kinds of Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 16, 1865.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. S. W. STROHECKER,

Has located in Newry, Blair county, and respectfully offers his Professional Services, to the Citizens of this place and vicinity. He may be found at all times, except when professionally engaged, at Mr. Frank McCoy's.

Dec. 23, 1865.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,

(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co

Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.

Nov. 22, 1861.

THE WAY TO MAKE MONEY IS TO

Save It!

And the Way to Save it is to

BUY YOUR GOODS AT

FUNK'S STORE.

Duncansville Pa.

WHERE MAY BE FOUND A

Large, Attractive and Varied

ASSORTMENT OF

General Merchandize!

Not excelled in Blair County, embracing among a large stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS

Plain and Fancy Dress Silks, French Merinoes, Ottaman, Cloths, Alpacas, Poplins, Cashmeres, Bombazines, Delains, Ginghams, Prints,

BROAD CLOTHS & SACKINGS,

Also, Cloaks, Circular, Sacques, &c., in elegant materials and newest styles.

SHAWLS

Elegant Broche, Shetland and Wool, double and single

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Dress and Cloak Trimings, Ribbons, Velvets, Buttons, Belting, Buckles, Hair Nets Veils, &c in great variety,

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR

Broadcloths, Cashmeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Flannels and Checks, Stripes, Tickings, Muslins, bleached and brown, table diaper, crash, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A large stock, all styles and prices, for men and boys.

CARPETING AND FLOOR OIL CLOTH.

A large stock, new designs, and low prices,

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Groceries and Provisions

In the country—to say nothing of an immense assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

For men, women, boys, misses and children—which he is selling at the lowest possible prices for

CASH OR BARTER!

☞ Don't be led estray by the cries of lo here; and lo there! but put it down in your memorandum book that

FUNK'S DUNCANSVILLE STORE

IS THE PLACE to get what you want and everything you want, of the best quality, and at the lowest price.

☞ All kind of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

☞ He returns thanks for patronage received in the past, and hopes by continued efforts to accommodate his friends and customers, and the largeness and variety of his stock, to merit and receive a continuance of the support and good will of the people.

JAMES FUNK.

Duncansville, Dec. 16, 1865.

Groceries for the Million

H. B. MARTIN,

Jobber in all kinds of

GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery Streets, HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY of Fresh Family Groceries, &c. such as Coffee, Teas. Sugars. Syrups, Cheese, Lard, Family Flour, Fish, Bacon, Salt, Soap, Brushes, Buckets, Baskets, Fancy Articles, Dates, Prunes, Figs, Raisins, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, all kinds, French Mixed Candies, Gum Drops, Nugo Candy, Rock Candy, Plain Candies, all kinds.

Mince Meat, Canned and Dried, Fruits, Jellies, Pickles, Sardines, Imported Wines.

dec. 16-3m.

BUFFALO ROBES.

A. L. HOLLIDAY HAS JUST RECEIVED from St. Louis, a large number of the very finest quality of Buffalo Robes, which he offers for sale on the best terms possible.

Lloyd's Row, No. 4, Hollidaysburg.

Dec. 16, '65.

JOHN BROTHERLINE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA,

Office on Allegheny street, first door west of the Court- House.

I BOUGHT MY FALL & WINTER CLOTHING At No. 1 Lloyd's Row!

☞ It is a universally conceded FACT that

WM. BAYERSDORFER,

Has the largest stock of Fall and Winter Clothing— the Newest Goods—the tastiest styles, the best quality of work—the lowest prices—and the most obliging salesmen are to be found in Blair County. He deems it unnecessary to enumerate—suffice to say that his stock embraces every grade and description of

MENS AND BOYS'

CLOTHING,

In single garments and whole suits,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TRUNKS AND VALICES

Carpet sacks, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts of all kinds, Drawers—in a word a complete stock of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

While making the above announcement to the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity, we take the pleasure in assuring them of our determination to furnish the best of goods at the very lowest prices, and our belief from the IMMENSE and attractive stock now on hand (and to which we are constantly making large additions) a ready and desirable selection may be made, suiting the taste, befitting the style and accomodating the pocket of *one* and all. All are therefore invited to pay us a visit and examine and price our goods, whether wishing to purchase or merely see the styles and patterns. Everything will be cheerfully exhibited as it is no trouble to show goods.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

NO. 1!

LLOYD'S ROW,

Montgomery Street.

WM. BAYERSDORFER.

☞ N. B. The highest cash prices paid for all kind of FUR SKINS. dec16 tf.

A. J. WOLFE,

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER,

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

GAS-BURNING PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Main street, Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Oct. 3, 1863.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by precept to the Sheriff of Blair county directed dated at Hollidaysburg, the 19th of Dec., Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, and the Honorables Adam Moses and B. F. Rose his associates, Judges of the county of Blair, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment and presentments, made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes, misdemeanors which have been or shall be committed perpetrated within the said county, or all persons who are or shall hereafter be committed for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION

throughout my whole bailiwick that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Hollidaysburg on the fourth Monday (22d day) of January 1866, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then there to prosecute them as it shall be just; and that all justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within the said county, be there in there proper persons, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain. Dated at Hollidaysburg, the 27th day of Dec A. D. 1865, and the 89th year of American Independence.

M. L. BECHTEL, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by precept to the Sheriff of Blair county directed, by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Blair, bearing test the 19th day of January, A. D, 1866. I am commanded to make

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION

throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair, on the fifth Monday (29th day) of Jan. 1866, for the trial of all issues of said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges; when and where all Jurors, witnesses and suitors, in the trial of all said issues are required to attend.

Dated at Hollidaysburg, the 27th. day of Dec. A. D. 1865, and in the 89th year of American independence.

M. L. BECHTEL, Sheriff.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Dec. 5th, 1865

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, , 1866.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

☞ Over—The Holidays.

☞ In demand—Houses to rent.

☞ Gone a sleighing—Everybody.

☞ A fast boy—In the Williamsburg Post Office.

☞ A failure—The Standard's address.

☞ We hear of no steps being taken in behalf of the poor of this place.

☞ A great talk—The railroad to Gap Furnace.

☞ A success—The Hollidaysburg Male and Female Seminary Association

☞ Still in the market——Tom. Moore's Farm.

☞ A lot of mules on hand—James Condron.

☞ Liberal—The donation of the Lutherans of this place, to the Gettysburg Seminary—$3,000.

A HINT.—Be kind enough to tell us *about* our lost composing stick.

☞ The Honorable Benjamin F. Rose, the new Union Associate Judge elect, was sworn into office at our argument Court last week, with the old veteran Adam Moses.

Judge Rose seems to us to be a much better man than we were disposed to think he was without a personal acquaintance with him. We are now decidedly of the opinion that he will make a good officer.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Barron, of this place, was presented, on New Year's Day, with the handsome sum of five hundred dollars, by his admirers.

☞ The contest is still going on between FORNEY and the religious community, about the "*Sunday Press.*" He seems certain of success. We acknowledge that he has one *fellow* on his side who is hard to beat. He is the prime mover in this and all like enterprises.

☞ A lodge of Good Templars was organized at the Town Hall, on Friday evening last. It is the most successful Temperance Order now in the United States, and we hope they may succeed in doing a good work in this Town. We say to them, persevere.

☞ We notice by the "Pithole City Daily Record," that our friend COL. DAVID GARDNER, of this county, has become one of the "City Fathers," of the said Borough of Pithole. Long may he wave in his new *oily* home, and may still greater honors await him.

☞ We have recieved a copy of "The Tribune Almanac and Political Register for 1866," from the Tribune Association, New York. It is a valuable work and should be in the house of every one. Price, 20 cts. We presume it can be had at our Book Stores.

☞ We are pleased to learn that our friend JOHN MUSSELMAN, Esq., the new proprietor of the Portage Iron Works at Duncansville, has already succeeded in getting them in operation. To his enterprise and perseverance, the people of that place and neighborhood are much indebted. Long may they continue to flourish.

☞ We are pleased to learn that A. W. BENEDICT Esq., of Huntingdon, has been re-elected clerk of the House of Representatives of this State. The correspondent of the Pittsburgh Commercial, says, he is one of the most honorable, worthy and competent gentlemen in the State.

☞ Some of the national banks have refused to pay the State tax of three per cent. upon the annual net earnings, as required by the law of 1864. They have been notified by the State Treasurer, that such payment must be made. Several of these institutions have gone "up the spout."

APPOINTMENTS.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners held on Monday last. Joseph Baldrige was re-elected Clerk and J. F. Fracauff, Esq. Attorney for said Commissioners. Samuel Hoover, Esq., was appointed Mercantile appraiser for the year 1866.

!! A NEW RAIL ROAD FROM HOLLIDAYSBURG!!—The only question not yet settled as to said railroad, appears to be the rout. Some intimate strongly their preferance for one rout, whilst others, as strongly urge another. The former, say positively, that the Lincoln Rolling Mill is the only feasable starting point, by way of Wertzs' and the Reservoir, to Gap Furnace; whilst the latter, (the solid men) say, PRIC'S STORE combines all the prerequisites desired, and from no other point could you have an *air* line via Newry, *to said* Furnace.

GRADUATED.

At Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburg.

Melancthon Keyser, Bellair, Ohio,
Wm. H. Foulke, Harrisville, Ohio.
James D. Forrester, Alleghena city Pa.
A. S. Bonebreak, Waynesboro, Pa.
James McGuire, Johnstown, Pa.
Joseph Oliver, Allegheny city, Pa.
Fred Borman, Pittsburg.
Alex B. F. Wilson, Allegheny city, Pa.
Martin Hoting, Allegheny city, Pa.
A. S. Church, Ontario, Ohio.
O. P. Blair, Turtle Creek, Pa.
John W. Langfit, Taylorstown, Pa.
A. A. Mulligan, Sunny Side, Pa.
J. W. Allen, Sunny Side, Pa.
Wm. J. McKee, Pittsburg.
John G Doty, Indiana county, Pa.
T. G. Duncan, Wellsville, Ohio.
John B. Eversole, North Berne, Ohio.
P. I. McDonald, Sewickley, Pa.
H. A. Mattox, Iowa Hill, California.
James H. Reed Elizabethtown, Pa.
James Butler, Pittsburg.
Daniel H. McAbee, Pittsburg.

All of whom passed the usual searching examinations of the College satisfactorily, and who will, no doubt, hereafter distinguish themselves by an honorable proficiency in business. Each graduate was awarded the beautiful diploma of the College as a credential of his proficieney, of his industry, and of his exemplary deportment during his course of study.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburg Com.

HARRISBURG, January 3, 1866.

SENATE.—In the Senate to-day Senator David McConnaughy contested the seat of Senator Duncan, who represents the Adams and Franklin District. A committee was drawn to inquire into the case.

The committee on the publication of the *Legislative Record* was appointed.

Mr. Connell read in place "An Act to incorporate 'The Milling, Mining and Exploring Company.'"

The death of D. Wood, Esq., representative from Lancaster counte, was announced, and resolutions of mourning and respect were passed, after which the Senate adjourned until Wednesday next.

HOUSE.—The House of Representatives met at the usual hour to-day, and proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

Speaker—J. R. Kelly, Washington.

Chief Clerk—A. W. Benedict, Huntingdon.

Assistant Clerk—Wm. H. Denniston, Allegheny

Transcribing Clerks—First, C. W. Walker, Philadelphia: second, A. D. Harlan, Chester; third, J. P. Williston, Allegheny: fourth, Robert Brown, Lycoming.

Postmaster—J. D. Kirkpatrick, Mercer; Assistant, W. A. Rupert, Crawford.

Sergeant-at-Arsm—Charles E. Idell, Philadelphia; First Assistant do., George Strain, Allegheny; Second Assistant do, James B. Work, Indiana; Third Assistant do., Samuel Christ, Lancaster; Fourth Assistant do., Hugh Mc Mullen, Delaware.

Doorkeeper—James E. Gowan, Lawrence; First Assistant do., J. H. Hall. Susquehanna; Second Assistant do., Charls H. Kurtz, Philadelphia; Third Assistant do., John Moore, Westmoreland; Fourth Assistant do., S. Y. Boyer, Dauphin.

Messenger—James McCauley, Philadelphia; First Assistant do., Wm. F. Brockmay, Erie; Second Assistant do., J. J. Moffsker, Blair. Third Assistant do., J. W. Powell, Lancaster; Fourth Assistant do., Samuel Mace, Philadelphia.

Messrs. Kemble, McGrath, Zeigler, J.S. Height, W. W. Irwin and John F. Spangler were placed in nomination for the office of State Treasurer.

A bill was iutroduced for the payment of the retiring officers of the Legislature, which was passed. The House then adjourned to meet on Wednesday next.

—The remains of Lieut. Col. George Dare, of the Fifth Pa. Reserves, were interred in the Bellefonte Cemetery on Wednesday last. Col. Dare was killed in the Wilderness in Viginia, in May, 1864, when he had nearly completed three years of gallant service.

Our Altoona Correspondent.

ALTOONA Pa. Jan 2, 1866.

Messrs Editors,—

On last Sabbath night the old year, hoary-headed, pale and sickley, diseased to the very core, passed quietly from existance, and with his amaciated form many of our young and promising gentlemen, believe that it is not good for man to be alone, acceded from the single circle, and leaped into connubial chains—(hope that leap was not made in the dark). Many fair, gay and facinating daughters, being pierced by cupids dart, have thought it well to leave father and mother and cleave unto the husband. At least this has been the case with some of your friends "over the hill" as you term us. May they long live in health and wealth to enjoy all the happiness that married life, highly appreciated, can bestow.

With us the holidays passed most pleasantly. Turkeys gobbled, chickens squalled; children laughed and babies bawled, while the old folks looked on and smiled. All seemingly enjoyed themselves exceedingly and looked with sorrow on the close of the convivial occasion—on the departure of the old year. But let us, for a moment, view the past: When we cast aside the veil of one year and look through the mist at the past, our hearts are made to bleed at the sight of human gore and expiring humanity. We see the canopy of heaven darkened by the smoke of battle. Field after field stained with human blood. See a nation, thirty millions strong, bathed in scalding tears.

From the red, the unsanguine battle field, and the dreary tent; from the desolate hospital and the cheerless hearthstone, a voice arose to heaven, and peace, peace, it cried, and there was no peace.

We are led to exclaim: what an eventful year 1865 has been! Has it a parallel on record? It saw the sword beaten into the ploughshare—the spear and the bayonet of a million of proud soldiers, into pruning hooks. It saw the haughty spirit of Southron aristocracy humbled, submissive and meek. It saw the boasting chivalry of the South bow submissively at the shrine of justice. It saw the end of African Slavery on the American Continent.—It saw a proud and mighty nation humbled and weeping over the tomb of its martyred Chieftain. It saw peace, welcomed, and we trust, permanent, unfurl her halcyon wings and cover our whole country. Was this old year ever equaled? It was one of darkness, but e'er its close, that darkness was turned to day. It was one of sorrow, but that sorrow has been turned to joy. God grant that a like cloud of sorrow may never again veil the nation.

We have entered upon the New Year, and during the same it is ours to hope that the breach, between North and South, may be entirely healed. That during the same, mercy and truth shall meet together, righteousness stooping from highest heaven, shall embrace proud peace, and they together, walk about our fair, broad Continent of America. That ravage may his dagger drop and kiss the hand of mercy. Anger clear his clouded brow and sit with Peace. That Envy may smile on worth and pride, and stooping, kiss Humility. CLIFF.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

1866

Our most momentous, arduous struggle having resulted in the triumph of American Nationality, the utter discomfiture and overthrow of Secession and Slavery, THE TRIBUNE, profoundly rejoicing in the result, will labor to conserve the legitimate fruits of this grand, benignant victory by rendering Liberty and Oppertunity the common heritage of the whole American People now and evermore.

Discountenancing all unmanly exultation over or needless infliction of pain or privation on the upholders of the lost cause, it will insist on the earliest possible restoration of the Southern States to their former power and influence in our Union on the basis of All Rights for All their People.

It will labor in hope to prove that the substitution of Free for Slave Labor must inevitably and universally conduce to the increase of Industry, Thrift, Prosperity and Wealth, so that the South, within the next ten years, must look back amazed on her long persistence in a practice so baleful as the chattelizing of Man.

It will labor for the diffusion of Common School Education, Manufactures, the Useful Arts; &c., &c., throughout every portion of the country, but especially throughout the sections hitherto devoid of them, believing that every useful and worthy class will be promoted.

It will urge the protection of home Industry by discriminating duties on Foreign Products imported, with a view to drawing hither the most capable and skillful artificers and artisans of Europe, and the naturalizing on our soil of many branches of production hitherto all but confined to the Old World, while it would strengthen and extend those which have already a foot hold among us.

It will give careful attention to progress and inprovement in Agriculture, doing its best at once to bring markets to the doors of our farmers and teach them how to make the most of the opportunities thus afforded them.

It will devote constant attention to Markets, especially for Agricultural Products, with intent to save both producer and consumer from being victimized by the speculator and forestaller.

And, giving fair scope to Current Literature, to the proceedings of Congress, and to the general News of the Day, it hopes to retain its old patrons and attract many new to bear them company.

We rarely employ traveling agents, as so many impostors are habitually prowling in the assumed capacity of solicitors for journals. We prefer that our subscribers shall pay their money to persons they know and of whose integrity they are assured. Any friend who thinks he will do good by increasing the circulation of THE TRIBUNE is authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions. Specimen copies will be promptly sent without charge to those requiring them, and we trust many friends will be moved to ask their neighbors and acquaintances to join in making up their clubs.

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1866 PITTSBURGH 1866

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!!

TAKE NOTICE, That a petition of divers citizens of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair, was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Blair County at October Term praying said Court. That an alley running in an easterly direction from Union st until it meets Penn st at right angles and being between Spruce st on the North and Walnut st on the South may be vacated, the same being useless, inconvenient and burthensome,. Whereupon said Court did after due consideration on the 27th day of December, 1865, award a rule to show cause why said alley should not be vacated, agreeably to the prayer of the Petitioners, and directed notice thereof to be published in one newspaper, &c., agreeably to act of Assembly in such case made and provided. A. S. MORROW, Clerk.

LICENSES.

THE following persons have filed their applications for license at January term, 1866 in the Office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions,

Isaac Work, Hollidaysburg, Borough.
Jacob Alleman, Altoona.
Eille Schell, "
Nicholas Stevens, Frankstown.
Job M. Spang, Taylor township.
John Schmidt, Altoona.
Adam Behm, "
Mary A. M'Clelland, Tipton.

jan 6. A. S. MORROW, Clerk.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering offins from a distance will please say the kind and price.

ollidaysburg, May 23, 1868.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Blair county, I will expose to public sale, at the Exchange Hotel, in the Borough of Altoona, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6th, 1866,

At one o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, late the property of Peter Sipes, deceased, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND.

Lying on the Allegheny mountain, in Logan township, Blair county, and partly in—— township, Cambria co., surveyed on a warrant to Thomas Ross, containing about 555 acres, except about 125 acres sold to James Walker, and having thereon erected a Log House and Frame Stable, with about 50 or 60 acres of said land cleared and under fence, with several good springs of never failing water. A portion of this land is well timbered, and has passing through it Kittanning Run, good for saw mill purposes for six months in the year. There are also on it valuable Coal Mines, and from its nearness to the late discovered oil deposits it is believed to contain oil.

TERMS OF SALE—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, one third in one year, with interest and the other third on the death of the widow, with interest, to be paid to her during her life.

PETER EMFIELD, Trustee.

A. S. Morrow, clerk. Dec. 16—ts

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

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The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 20, 1861.

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Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections promptly attended to

Dec. 9th, 1866.

POETRY.

SHALL WE KNOW EACH OTHER THERE?

When we hear the music ringing,
Through the bright celestial dome,
When sweet angel voices singing,
Gladly bid us welcome home,
To the land of ancient glory,
Where the spirit knows no care;
Shall we know each other there?

When the holy angels meet us,
As we go to join their band,
Shall we know the friends that greet us,
In the glorious spirit land?
Shall we see their dark eyes shining,
On us as in days of yore?
Shall we feel their dear arms twining
Fondly around us before?

Yes, my earth worn soul rejoice,
And my weary heart grows light;
For the thrilling angel voices,
And the angel faces bright,
That shall welcome us in heaven,
Are the loved of long ago;
And to them 'tis kindly given,
Thus their mortal friend to know.

Oh! ye weary ones and lost ones,
Droop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall join the loved and lost ones,
In the land of perfect day,
Harp-strings, touched by angel fingers,
Murmur in my raptured ear;
Ever more their sweet tone lingers,
We shall know each other there.

AGRICULTURAL.

FARMERS WIVES.

Farmers cut this out and paste it on the pannels of your kitchen doors:

It is perhaps, safe to say, that on three farms out of four the wife works harder, endures more than any other on the place; more than the husband, more than the farm-hand more than the hired help of the kitchen. Many a farmer speaks to his wife habitually in terms more imperious, impatient, and petulant than he would use to the scullion of the kitchen or to his hired man.

Many a farmer's wife is literally worked to death in an inadvertent manner, from want of reflection or consideration on the part of her husband. None can understand better than he, in plowing or sowing, or harvest time, that if a horse gets sick, or runs away, or is stolen, another must be procured that very day, or the work will inevitably go behindhand. He does not carry the same practical sense into the kitchen when the hired help leaves without warning or becomes disabled, although he knows as well as any man can know that they will expect their meals with the same regularity, with the same promptness, and with the same proper mode of preparation; but instead of procuring other help on the instant, he allows himself to be persuaded, if the help is sick, she will get well in a day or two, or a week at farthest, and it is hardly worth while to get another for so short a time. If the help has taken "French leave," his mind fixes on the fact that it is a very busy time and neither he nor a single hand can be spared, or that, in the course of a week, some one will have to go to town for some other purpose, and both these matters can be attended the same time. Meanwhile the wife is expected not only to attend to her ordinary duties as usual, but somehow or other to spare time to do all that the cook or washerwoman was accustomed to do, that is, to do the full work of two persons, each one of whom had already quite as much labor to perform as she could possibly attend to. The wife attempts it. By herculean efforts all goes on well. The farmer percieves no jar, no hitch in the working of the machinery, and because no complaint is uttered, thinks that everything is going on without an effort.—Meanwhile time passes, and infinate shame on some of them, they begin to calculate how much has been saved from servants wages, and how much less food has been eaten, and because still no complaint has been made, the resolution quietly forms in the mind to do nothing until she does complain; but before that takes place, she falls a victim to her over-exertions, in having laid the foundation for weeks and months of illness, if not of premature decline and death.—*Dr. Hall.*

Driving Fence Posts.

In the ordinary way of digging with the spade, filling in and tramping, much time is consumed, and it is very difficult to get the posts firm and solid. To obviate these three difficulties, pursue the following method: In the place where your posts are to stand, make holes with a crow-bar, and work backward and forward to widen the hole, making it ten or fifteen inches deep. Then sharpen the post and drive with an iron maul, another foot, which leaves the post very firm in the ground. It is more convenient to use a team and wagon, from which one can stand and drive them, driving from post to post. Help and time can thus be saved.—*Prairie Farmer.*

The planters near the mouth of Red River have decided to let their lands out, to either blacks or whites, for such per centage of crops as is customary.

COURT AFFAIRS.

Jury List for January Term.

GRAND JURORS.

Ale Lemuel, Antis
Africa John, Altoona
Beyer Aaron, Antis
Baird Simon, Gaysport
Bollinger John, Hollidaysburg
Carraher Samuel, Snyder
Cowan David N. Taylor
Clark John N, Catherine
Eakin William, Snyder
Douglass George, Frankstown
Fisher Daniel, Tyrone
Heslop Thomas, Altoona
Hurd Thomas, Gaysport
Koon David, Allegheny
Knox Alexander, Blair
Martin Christian, Taylor
Maxwell Robert W, Tyrone
Mountz Peter, Woodberry
Moore Silas, Frankstown
Over George W, Hollidaysburg
Roller George w, Catharine
Ramsey George W, Tyrone bor.
Skyles John, Taylor
Smith Calvin, North Woodberry

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Bartlebaugh Philip, Logan
Berger Daniel K, Woodberry
Black William, Logan
Brooke William H, Blair
Black Isreal, Antis
Brawley John Hollidaysburg
Clapper George, Allegheny
Cherry Andrew, of Jacob, Antis
Cox Samuel, Antis
Crawford Robert, Tyrone tp.
Crawford James, "
Calderwood J M. " bor.
Dick Jacob P, Taylor
Davis Samuel, Logan
Eicholtz William, Woodberry
Everhart John C, Martinsburg
Fouse Theobald, Huston
Fleck O P; Tyrone tp.
Galbraith Robert C, Tyrone tp.
Glasgow Joseph; Logan
Grabill John, Greenfield
Gwin James L, Logan
Gibboney John M, Allegheny
Gartling John, Taylor
Hutchison James, Logan
Hoover Samuel; Hollidaysburg
Hamilton David, Snyder
Hartsock William, Hollidaysburg
Hart Curtis, Snyder
Hays John Hollidaysburg
Hare William, Catharine
Jones C B, Hollidaysburg
Louden Abraham, Altoona
Louden William, Logan
Lantz William, "
Lowther James, Altoona
Lower Henry, Woodberry
Landis William, Catharine
Love John, Woodberry
Moore Josiah, Snyder
Matthews Roger, Blair
McKim James, Allegheny
McGraw Edward, Hollidaysburg
McGraw Peter, Freedom
Pease James L. Hollidaysburg
Plack Louis, Altoona
Roush A,
Ritchey Ambros, Juniata
Rhodes Jacob; of A, Huston
Smith Thomas; Frankstown
Stevens James, Juniata
Stoner Henry, Taylor
Snyder Jacob, Altoona
Sparks Geo W, "
Walters Jacob M, Greenfield
Wise John, Woodberry
Wilt Alexander, Allegheny
Wallace Crawford, Snyder
Yon William, Logan
Young Daniel, Hollidaysburg

SECOND WEEK.

Akers Joseph, Martinsburg
Anderson Wm Y, Logan
Andrews Augustus, Hollidaysburg
Acker John, of Henry, Huston
Brown David W, Frankstown
Bryan Richard, Freedom
Bell Henry, Altoona
Burley J H, Tyrone bor
Broombaugh Geo W, Huston
Christian David R, Hollidaysburg
Cooper James M, "
Clapper Emanuel, Allegheny
Clapper John H, Huston
Dunn Hugh. Catharine
Diehl Simon, Juniata
Dilling John H, Huston
Douglass William, Altoona
Galbraith Archibald, Logan
Geesey Henry, Frankstown
Hunter Thomas, Antis
Hicks Daniel, Allegheny
Hoover Beltzer, Woodberry
Hughs Charles, Blair
Ingram H M, "
Koon Abraham, Allegheny
Louden John, Altoona
McFadden John A, Martinsburg
McIntyre Patrick, Altoona
McIntosh Henry. Blair
Phillips David, Antes
Rhodes Christian, of A, Huston
Shriver Daniel, North Woodberry
Steward Samuel E, Tyrone twp.
Shade William, Catharine
Shiffler Samuel R. Taylor
Stevens William, Antis
Vallade A G, Altoona
Westley John, Logan

Trial List for January Term, 1866.

FIRST WEEK.

Adolphus Patterson vs Wm R Pomroy
E W Wingate vs Danl. K Reamy
McCamant's heirs vs John Bell
Jno Walter's executors vs S Hammond
J N Deeter vs Dr Alex Johnston
Chas Hughs use vs G L Lloyd
Moore's for use vs D Watson, et al
Thos Jackson's heirs vs W Summerville
D K Reamy vs W W Jackson
Daniel Shannon vs George Wehn
G L Lloyd vs H McIntosh
Thos Vail vs Tyrone & Clearfield Rail Road Company
John Bell vs Samuel Milliken
H Y Brady vs Jos K Ely
P Campbell vs Jos K Ely
Gatz & Harpster vs Pruner & Burley

SECOND WEEK.

Benjamin Orne vs Kittaning Coal Company
Thomas Duncan's admrs. vs Thos Jackson's admr's
Brotherline vs Borough of Altoona
Porter, Milliken & Co. vs Lorenz, Wingard & Co.
Same, vs Lorenz & Leamer.
James Funk vs Seth R McCune
John Neff's administrators vs Thomas Mays
Henry Leamer vs David K Reamy
Esther Strayer vs Jacob Strayer
Joseph Jones adm'rs vs S R McCune
John G Fleck vs West Branch Insurance company
John Wilkens vs Conrad & Reed
C Metz vs Jacob Metz
James Alexander vs Louis Plack
Wm P Dysart vs H Haupt
John B Worden vs George Bingham
Geo W Conrad for use vs Louis Plack
James McGovern vs Tyrone & Clearfield R R Company
Blair County vs James Funk
Jacob Zink's admr,s vs C B Zink
John W Duncan vs David Decter
John Harman et al vs Bell and Hutchison,
Blair County vs James Funk
Jacob Zink's admr's vs C B Zink
John W Duncan vs David Deeter
John Harman et al vs Bell & Hutchison
John Kough et al vs John S Calvert & wife
Gemmell & Cresswell vs James Morgan
Andrew Baker vs Daniel Dick's admr's
Dr W R Findley vs Nancy J Thomas
Same vs Dr G D Thomas' admrs
A R Barlow vs Wm Decker
Wm Hays vs Jacob Greaser's heirs
J C Dively vs D C McCormick
C F Lingafelter vs same
Same, use vs same
Ellen Hickory's admr's vs Jas Condron
J Adler & Co. vs O P Orr
Job M Spang for use vs Thomas Gallaher and wife
Blair County vs Jacob Wertz sr
James Malone and wife vs Adam Moses et al
D M Bare & Co. vs E C McCormick
Amos Parks vs Borough of Altoona
James O,Neal vs G J Williams
James Sider's admr's vs Thos Carter

A. S. MORROW, Photh'y

Prothonotary's Office Dec. 23

REGISTER'S NOTICE

To all Creditors, Legates & others interest'd

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, at Hollidaysburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Blair county for confirmation and allowance, on Wednesday, the 24th day of January next at which time and place you may attend if you see proper, to wit:

1. The account of J. M. Calderwood, Esq., Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Richard Coplin, late of Tyrone borough, Blair co., deceased.

2. The Account of Alex. Mock, Guardian of Jos. Brison Warfel, a miner child of Harriet Derland Warfel, late of Altoona, Blair co., deceased.

3. The Account of John Werts, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Sorrick, deceased, who was Executor of Jacob Sorrick, late of Blair co., deceased.

4. The Account of John H. Morrow, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Thos. Gurley, late of Tyrone tp., Blair co., dec'd.

5. The Account of Ambrose Ritchey, Acting Administrator of the estate of Josiah Corl, late f Grenfield tp., Blair co., deceased.

6. The Account of Daniel Eyer, Administrator of the estate of Mrs. Mary A, Kinney, late of Tyrone tp., Blair co., dec'd.

7. The Account of George C. Emeigh, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Geo. Emeigh, late of Huston tp., Blair co., dec'd.

8. The Final Account of George W. Roller, Guardian of Joseph T. Roller, one of the minor children of Philip Roller, late of Woodbury tp., Blair co., dec'd.

9. The Account of David Aurandt, Esq., Executor of the Last Will and Testament of John Aurandt, late of Catharine tp, Blair co., deceased.

10. The Account of Peter Emfield Admr. of the estate of Richard T. Glasgow, late of Logan tp., Blair co., dec'd.

11. The Account of Peter Emfield, Admr. of the estate of Isabella Glasgow, late of Logan tp., Blair co., dec'd.

12. The Account of Wm. M. Sparr, dec'd. who was one of the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Isaac Sparr, dec'd.

13. The Final Account of James McKim, Adm'r. of the estate of Wm. McMurray, late of Allegheny tp., Blair co., dec'd.

14. The Account of John Daily, Adm'r. of the estate of Elizabeth Keith, late of Allegheny tp., Blair co., dec'd.

15. The Final Account of Jacob Fries, Acting Adm'r. of the estate of John Fries, late of Allegheny tp., Blair co.. dec'd.

D. M. JONES, Register.

Register's Office, Blair Co. Dec. 30th, 1865.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels, selected and appraised agreeably to the 5th section of the act of April 24th, a. d. 1851, and of the 1st section of the act of the 8th of April a. d. 1859, setting apart goods, &c., to the amount of three hundred dollars for the use of the widow and children of decedents, have been filed in the Register's Office of Blair county, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, on Wednesday, the 24th day of January next, to wit:—

1. The Inventory of the goods &c, which were of Samuel Sorrick, dec'd, retained by Elizabeth Sorrick, widow of said dec'd.

2. The Inventory of the goods &c which were of George A. Wilhelm, dec'd, retained by Matilda Wilhelm, widow of said dec'd.

3. The Inventory of the goods &c. which were of John Keleenslag, deceased, retained by Eva Barbara Keleenslag, widow of said deceased.

4. The Inventory of the goods &c. which were of Joseph Lafferty, dec,d, retained by Amanda M. Lafferty, widow of the said dec'd.

5. The Inventory of the goods &c. which were of William Fleck, dec'd, retained by Maria Fleck, widow of said deceased.

6. The Inventory of the goods &c which were of George W. Patterson, dec'd, retained by Sarah Jane Patterson, widow of said dec'd.

7. The Inventory of the goods &c. which were of John Garman, dec'd, retained by Hannah Garmon, widow of the said deceased.

8. The Inventory of the goods &c. which were of Daniel Smith, dec'd, retained by Priscilla Smith, widow of the said dec'd.

9. The Inventory of the goods &c which were of Joseph Baker, dec'd, retained by Hannah Baker, widow of the said deceased.

D. M. JONES, Register.

Register's Office, Blair Co. Dec. 30th 1865.

NOTICE.—*Application for Charter of Incorporation.*—Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of Dec. 1865, application was made to the Court of Common Pleas of Blair County by S. S. Blair, A. L. Holliday, Daniel K. Ramey, James Condron, John Brotherline James Denniston, R. B. Johnston Jos. Irwin, Jacob Berry, J. F. Freauff, A. S Morrow, Rev. D. H. Barron, James D. Rea, Jos. Smith, W. Jack, W. H. Chamberlin, David Watson, Jos. H. Blackburn, J. L. Hemphill, Augustus S. Landis, John C. West, Thad. Banks, William Williams, H. McNeal, William Hasty, W. C. Keller, J. Mattern, Alex. M. Lloyd, for a charter of incorporation by the name style and title, of "The Hollidaysburg Male & Female Seminary association" under the conditions set forth in the articles of association now on file in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair County., and that the said application will be finally considered and adjudicated by the said court on Wednesday the 31st January 1866.

A. S. MORROW, Prothonotary.

Dec. 30. 1865.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

THE account of William Williams assignee of Edward H. Lytle has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office and will be presented to the Court at January term for confirmation, &c.

A. S. MORROW, PROTH'Y

Dec. 30th, 1865.

PRICE

ALWAYS AHEAD.

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AND

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AT THE WELL KNOWN STAND

Corner of Blair and Montgomery street

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FOR THE SEASON.

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Dialogue Between Two Men.

James—How is it that Price sells so many goods?

Thomas—Because he keeps a large stock of good goods—sells at moderate rate, and advertises liberally.

James—And I see that he has gone to the city again, and no doubt will sell cheaper than ever.

Thomas—Yes, they say he has gone again. But I am told that goods are very scarce, in the city, and advancing in price. If so he can't sell any cheaper than he did.

James—Well, I will go and see, as I want lots of goods, and I know he will do his best.

Thomas—Yes, he'll do that. I have bought from them all but Price is such a dogged clever fellow, I can't go round him, and he keeps nearly everything useful from a barrel of Flour to a cambric needle.

James—Sarah Smith told me he sold muslin at from 15 to 50 cts. and calico from 20 to 25, (though Price says the 20 cent is very fine,) and shawls from $1 to $20—and any quantity of shoes.

Thomas—Then he keeps Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and nearly everything necessary for family use; so let us go and see what he will do. Jan.9,'64.

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April 23, '64—tf.

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The Proprietors of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—which paper is now in its Forty-Third Year!—would simply announce in their Prospectus for 1864, that they design maintaining for their weekly the high character it has already acquired as A FIRST CLASS LITERARY PAPER!

They have reason to believe that the stories of Mrs. Wood, author of "East Lynne," &c.; Miss Braddon, author of "Elnor's Victory," &c.; Marion Harland, author of "Alone," &c.; Miss Virginia F. Townsend, and numerous other excellent writers, have been generally regarded as possessing the greatest merit and the most absorbing interest; and they design procuring for the POST in the future as in the past, the best Stories, Sketches, and other Literary Novelties, which they can possibly obtain. They have commenced, in the first paper of January, a New Novel called

OSWALD CRAY, By Mrs. Wood,

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In addition to the Stories written expressly for the POST, its Editor also strives to lay before its readers the best Stories from the English Periodicals. And gives, in addition to the Tales and Sketches, more or less Agricultural Matter, with a Riddle, Receipt, News, and Market Departments every week.

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This Institution offers to young men numerous advantages not possessed by any other commercial college in the State. It is complete in all its appointments. It is the only institution in the State conducted on actual business principles. The course of instruction is unsurpassed, and may be completed in about one half the time usually spent in other institutions, in consequence of an entirley new arrangement, and the adoption of the new practical system.

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Dec. 12, 1863.-1yr.

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Oct. 31, 1863.-tf.

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Hollidaysburg, Feb. 3, 1864.-tf

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The Supreme Court is held at washington.—It has but one session annually, which commences on the first Monday in December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—The United States are divided into ten Judicial Circuits in each of which a CircuitCourt is held semi-annually by a Justice of the supreme court and the District Judge of the State or District in which the court sits.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Andrew G. Curtin of Centre co.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, Wm, A. Meredith, of Phila.
Adjutant General, E. M. Biddle.
Auditor General, Isaac Slenker,
Surveyor General. James P. Barr,
State Treasurer, W. H. Kimble, of Phil.
Supt. of Common Schools, Charles Coburn, of Bradford co.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, George W. Woodward,
Associate Justices, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read. Daniel Agnew.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of huntingdon county.)
Associate Judges, Adam Moses and B. F. Rose.
Prothonotary, A. S. Morrow.
Sheriff, Martin L, Bechtel,
County Treasurer, David Stiffler,
Register and Recorder, D. M. Jones.
District Attorney, J. H. Keatley.
County Commissioners, Geo. W. Hewit, Robt, Waring and John C. Biddle.
Clerk to Co. Commissioners, Joseph Baldrige
Directors of Poor, Samuel Jones, and Saml. Moore, and Stephen Hammond,
Steward of Poor House. Obed E. Crissman.
Mechncantile Appraiser, Samuel Hoover
County Auditors, James M'Kim, Alex, Knox. and Abraham Robeson.
County Surveyor, Henry C. Nicodemus.
Coronor, Jacob Widensall.
Supt of Common Schools, E. Elder

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace, John Gurley and J. D Leet.
Burgess, Thomas McFarlane.
Town Council, Andrew Myers, O. A. Traugh, A F. Osterloh, Jas. A. Cramer, and Joseph Baldrige, and David Watson.
Clerk to Town Council, H. M. Baldrige.
Borough Treasurer, A. S. Landis.
Weigh Master, Mrs. Susan Jane Reeder.
Constable, James Moorehouse.
High Constable, James Moorehouse.
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Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey,
Spangs Mills,	J. F. Spang,
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Dec. 9th, 1865.